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30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 63 (e)

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION: UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

Austria, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain and Sri Lanka: draft resolution

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the basis of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General, 1/

Reaffirming its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984, in which it approved the Statute of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, renewed the invitation to Governments to consider making voluntary contributions to the Institute and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the Institute administrative and other support,

Recalling also its resolution 42/42 J of 30 November 1987, in which it took note with appreciation of the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament

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1/ A/34/589.

Studies 2/ and noted that the establishment of the Institute offered new opportunities regarding research in the field of disarmament,

Recalling further its resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, in which it requested the Institute to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament and to report to the General Assembly, through the Secretary-General, at its forty-seventh session,

Reaffirming the need for the international community to have access to independent and in-depth research on disarmament, in particular on emerging problems and the foreseeable consequences of disarmament,

Noting in this regard the importance of research on the economic aspects of disarmament,

Having considered the annual report of the Director of the Institute 3/ and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters 4/ acting in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute,

1. Welcomes the research report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research entitled "Economic aspects of disarmament: disarmament as an investment process", 5/ as transmitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly;

2. Commends the report to the attention of Member States and encourages them to give active consideration, in particular, to the economic principles for disarmament contained in the executive summary of the report;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation.

2/ A/42/300, annex.

3/ A/47/345, annex I.

4/ Ibid., annex II.

5/ A/47/346.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 68

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

Indonesia*: draft resolution

Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and recalling also its resolution 46/49 of 9 December 1991 and other relevant resolutions,

Recalling also the report on the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, 1/

Recalling further paragraphs 15 and 16, chapter III, of the Final Document adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992,

Affirming the importance of the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace to achieve the goals contained in the 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979,

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 45 and corrigendum (A/34/45 and Corr.1).

Welcoming the positive developments in international political relations which offer opportunities for enhancing peace, security and cooperation, and expressing the hope that the new spirit of international cooperation will be reflected in the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean and in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to that end,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, 2/

Noting with appreciation the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo,

Noting also that it may not be possible to convene the first stage of the Conference on the Indian Ocean in accordance with its resolution 46/49 and urging that consideration be given to the timing of such a Conference at Colombo at the appropriate time,

Desirous of continuing its efforts for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

Considering the need for new alternative approaches for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean,

1. Takes note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; 2/

2. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to consider new alternative approaches leading to the achievement of the goals contained in the 1971 Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean held in July 1979, taking into account the changing international situation;

3. Also requests the Ad Hoc Committee to address the complex ramifications of the issues involved and differing perceptions on these issues as well as the future role of the Ad Hoc Committee and make recommendations for consideration at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly;

4. Decides to convene, as early as possible thereafter, the Conference at Colombo with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean;

5. Calls upon the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

2/ Ibid., Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 29 (A/47/29).

6. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to hold a session during 1993, with a duration of ten working days and with the possibility of holding another session of five working days, if necessary;

7. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to render all necessary assistance to the Ad Hoc Committee, including the provision of summary records;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace".

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 50

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS
AND THEIR IMPACT ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Afghanistan, Belarus, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Venezuela: draft resolution

Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

The General Assembly,

Recalling that at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament,

Recognizing that scientific and technological developments can have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needs to be maintained and encouraged,

Noting with concern the potential in technological advances for application to military purposes, which could lead to more sophisticated weapons and new weapon systems,

Stressing the interests of the international community in the subject and the need to follow closely the scientific and technological developments which may have a negative impact on the security environment and on the process of arms limitation and disarmament, and to channel scientific and technological developments for beneficial purposes,

Emphasizing that the proposal contained in its resolution 43/77 A of 7 December 1988 is without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes,

Noting the results of the United Nations Conference on New Trends in Science and Technology: Implications for International Peace and Security, held at Sendai, Japan from 16 to 19 April 1990, 1/ and recognizing, in this regard, the need for the scientific and policy communities to work together in dealing with the complex implications of technological change,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security"; 2/

2. Takes note also of the interim report of the Secretary-General 3/ submitted in pursuance of resolution 45/60 of 4 December 1990;

3. Fully agrees that:

(a) The international community needs to position itself better to follow the nature and direction of technological change;

(b) The United Nations can serve as a catalyst and a clearing house for ideas to this purpose;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to follow scientific and technological developments in order to make an assessment of emerging "new technologies" and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a framework for technology assessment guided, inter alia, by the criteria suggested in his report;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security".

1/ See A/45/568.

2/ A/45/568.

3/ A/47/355.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62 (d)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the existence and use of nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to the survival of mankind,

Convinced also that nuclear disarmament is the only ultimate guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons,

Convinced further that a multilateral agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons should strengthen international security and contribute to the climate for negotiations leading to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming the agreement reached between the United States of America and the Russian Federation in June 1992 to reduce their warhead stockpiles to a maximum of 3,000 for the Russian Federation and 3,500 for the United States of America by the year 2003,

Conscious that the recent steps by the United States of America and the Russian Federation towards a reduction of their nuclear weapons and the

improvement in the international climate can contribute towards the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Recalling that, in paragraph 58 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ it is stated that all States should actively participate in efforts to bring about conditions in international relations among States in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations in international affairs could be agreed upon, and that would preclude the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity, as declared in its resolutions 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 33/71 B of 14 December 1978, 34/83 G of 11 December 1979, 35/152 D of 12 December 1980 and 36/92 I of 9 December 1981,

Noting with regret that the Conference on Disarmament, during its 1992 session, was not able to undertake negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a basis the text annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/37 D of 6 December 1991,

1. Reiterates its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, as a matter of priority, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, and puts forward the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the present resolution;

2. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly on the results of these negotiations.

Annex

Draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

The States Parties to this Convention,

Alarmed by the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that any use of nuclear weapons constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations and a crime against humanity,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

Convinced that this Convention would be a step towards the complete elimination of nuclear weapons leading to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Determined to continue negotiations for the achievement of this goal,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The States Parties to this Convention solemnly undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

Article 2

This Convention shall be of unlimited duration.

Article 3

1. This Convention shall be open to all States for signature. Any State that does not sign the Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention shall enter into force on the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty-five Governments, including the Governments of the five nuclear-weapon States, in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of the Convention, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depository shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession and the date of the entry into force of this Convention, as well as of the receipt of other notices.

6. This Convention shall be registered by the depository in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 4

This Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to the Government of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at _____ on the _____ day of _____ one thousand nine hundred and _____.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 58

PREVENTION OF AN ARMS RACE IN OUTER SPACE

Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine, Venezuela and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Prevention of an arms race in outer space

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the common interest of all mankind in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes,

Reaffirming the will of all States that the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be for peaceful purposes, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind,

Reaffirming also provisions of articles III and IV of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, 1/

Recalling the obligation of all States to observe the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the use or threat of use of force in their international relations, including in their space activities,

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1/ Resolution 2222 (XXI), annex.

Reaffirming further paragraph 80 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 2/ in which it is stated that in order to prevent an arms race in outer space further measures should be taken and appropriate international negotiations held in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty,

Recalling also its previous resolutions on this issue and the Final Declaration adopted by the Tenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 1 to 6 September 1992, and taking note of the proposals submitted to the General Assembly at its tenth special session and at its regular sessions, and of the recommendations made to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the Conference on Disarmament,

Recognizing the grave danger for international peace and security of an arms race in outer space and of developments contributing to it,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of strict compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament agreements relevant to outer space, including bilateral agreements, and with the existing legal regime concerning the use of outer space,

Considering that wide participation in the legal regime applicable to outer space could contribute to enhancing its effectiveness,

Noting that bilateral negotiations, begun in 1985 between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, have continued with the declared objective of working out effective agreements aimed, inter alia, at preventing an arms race in outer space,

Welcoming the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space at the 1992 session of the Conference on Disarmament, in the exercise of the negotiating responsibilities of this sole multilateral body on disarmament, to continue to examine and identify, through substantive and general consideration, issues relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Noting also that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, taking into account its previous efforts since its establishment in 1985 and seeking to enhance its functioning in qualitative terms, continued the examination and identification of various issues, existing agreements and existing proposals, as well as future initiatives relevant to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, 3/ and that this contributed to a better understanding of a number of problems and to a clearer perception of the various positions,

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2/ Resolution S-10/2.

3/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), para. 76.

Emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of bilateral and multilateral efforts in the field of preventing an arms race in outer space, and hoping that concrete results will emerge from these efforts as soon as possible,

Convinced that further measures should be examined in the search for effective and verifiable bilateral and multilateral agreements in order to prevent an arms race in outer space,

Stressing that the growing use of outer space increases the need for greater transparency and better information on the part of the international community,

Recalling in this context its resolution 45/55 B of 4 December 1990 which, inter alia, reaffirmed the importance of confidence-building measures as means conducive to ensuring the attainment of the objective of the prevention of an arms race in outer space,

Conscious of the benefits of confidence- and security-building measures in the military field,

1. Reaffirms the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies;

2. Reaffirms its recognition, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there is a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it is important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; 4/

3. Emphasizes the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space;

4. Calls upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting international cooperation;

4/ Ibid., para. 30 of the quoted text.

5. Reiterates that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, has the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

6. Requests the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space;

7. Also requests the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, building upon areas of convergence and taking into account relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1992 session of the Conference and at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

8. Further requests the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1993 session and to continue building upon areas of convergence with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects;

9. Recognizes, in this repsect, the growing convergence of views on the elaboration of measures designed to strengthen transparency, confidence and security in the uses of outer space;

10. Urges the Russian Federation and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit with a view to reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Prevention of an arms race in outer space".

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61 (j)

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT: REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Regional disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/58 P of 4 December 1990 and 46/36 I of 6 December 1991 on regional disarmament,

Believing that the efforts of the international community to move towards the ideal of general and complete disarmament are guided by the inherent human desire for genuine peace and security, the elimination of the danger of war and the release of economic, intellectual and other resources for peaceful pursuits,

Affirming the abiding commitment of all States to the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations in the conduct of their international relations,

Noting that essential guidelines for progress towards general and complete disarmament were adopted at the tenth special session of the General Assembly, 1/

Welcoming the prospects of genuine progress in the field of disarmament engendered in recent years as a result of negotiations between the two super-Powers,

Taking note of the recent proposals for disarmament and nculear non-proliferation at the regional and subregional levels,

Recognizing the importance of confidence-building measures for regional and international peace and security,

Convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments would enhance the security of smaller States and would thus contribute to international peace and security by reducing the risk of regional conflicts,

1. Stresses that sustained efforts are needed, within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament and under the umbrella of the United Nations, to make progress on the entire range of disarmament issues;

2. Affirms that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should therefore be pursued simultaneously to promote regional and international peace and security;

3. Calls upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels;

4. Welcomes the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels;

5. Supports and encourages efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at regional and subregional levels;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Regional disarmament".

1/ Resolution S-10/2.

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia*, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

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* Submitted on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Agreement and the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest nuclear arsenals,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by these States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Urging that further cooperation be undertaken to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear disarmament and nuclear-arms reductions,

Welcoming the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the continued implementation of the Treaty that was concluded between the United States of America and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, 1/ in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

2. Welcomes the signing of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 31 July 1991, and the accompanying

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1/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12, 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

protocol that was signed in Lisbon on 23 May 1992, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring this Treaty and the accompanying protocol into force at the earliest possible date;

3. Also welcomes the unilateral decisions announced by the President of the United States of America and similar unilateral steps announced by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and subsequently by the President of the Russian Federation to reduce significantly the size and nature of nuclear deployments world wide, to eliminate certain nuclear weapons and to enhance stability;

4. Further welcomes the Joint Understanding on Further Reductions in Strategic Offensive Arms between the United States of America and the Russian Federation that was announced in Washington on 17 June 1992, and urges that the early conversion of this Joint Understanding into a formal treaty be completed;

5. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

6. Further encourages and supports the United States of America and the Russian Federation in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give these efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

7. Invites the United States of America and the Russian Federation to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 61

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia**, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions,

Recognizing the fundamental changes that have taken place with respect to international security, which have permitted agreements on deep reductions in the nuclear armaments of the States possessing the largest inventories of such weapons,

Mindful that it is the responsibility and obligation of all States to contribute to the process of the relaxation of international tension and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Stressing the importance of strengthening international peace and security through disarmament,

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* Reissued for technical reasons

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament remains one of the principal tasks of our times,

Stressing that it is the responsibility of all States to adopt and implement measures towards the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Appreciating a number of positive developments in the field of nuclear disarmament, in particular the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Agreement and the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms,

Noting that there are still significant nuclear arsenals and that the primary responsibility for nuclear disarmament, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons, rests with the nuclear-weapon States, in particular those which possess the largest nuclear arsenals,

Welcoming the steps that have already been taken by these States to begin the process of reducing the number of nuclear weapons and removing such weapons from a deployed status,

Noting the new climate of relations between the United States of America and States of the former Soviet Union, which permits them to intensify their cooperative efforts to ensure the safety, security and environmentally sound destruction of nuclear weapons,

Urging that further cooperation be undertaken to accelerate the implementation of agreements and unilateral decisions relating to nuclear disarmament and nuclear-arms reductions,

Welcoming the reductions made by other nuclear-weapon States in some of their nuclear-weapon programmes, and encouraging all nuclear-weapon States to consider appropriate measures relating to nuclear disarmament,

Affirming that bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should facilitate and complement each other,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the continued implementation of the Treaty that was concluded between the United States of America and the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, 1/ in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty;

2. Welcomes the signing of the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms in Moscow on 31 July 1991, and the accompanying

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1/ The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook, vol. 12, 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.IX.2), appendix VII.

protocol that was signed in Lisbon on 23 May 1992, and urges the parties to take the steps necessary to bring this Treaty and the accompanying protocol into force at the earliest possible date;

3. Also welcomes the unilateral decisions announced by the President of the United States of America and similar unilateral steps announced by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and subsequently by the President of the Russian Federation to reduce significantly the size and nature of nuclear deployments world wide, to eliminate certain nuclear weapons and to enhance stability;

4. Further welcomes the Joint Understanding on Further Reductions in Strategic Offensive Arms between the United States of America and the Russian Federation that was announced in Washington on 17 June 1992, and urges that the early conversion of this Joint Understanding into a formal treaty be completed;

5. Encourages the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomes the contributions that other States are making to such cooperation as well;

6. Further encourages and supports the United States of America and the Russian Federation in their efforts to reduce their nuclear armaments and to continue to give these efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons;

7. Invites the United States of America and the Russian Federation to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions.

UNITED NATIONS

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30 October 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 54

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous resolutions which identify the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests and a comprehensive test ban as one of the priority objectives in the field of disarmament,

Convinced that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought,

Welcoming the improved relationship between the Russian Federation and the United States of America and their consequent announcements of significant measures, including unilateral steps, which could signal the reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

Welcoming also the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and the signing of a protocol to this Treaty in which Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America undertake to give effect to the Treaty,

Welcoming further the Joint Understanding of 17 June 1992 between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on further reductions in their strategic offensive arms,

Welcoming the decision taken by France to suspend its testing of nuclear weapons for 1992,

Endorsing the call made by France and by the Russian Federation on the other nuclear powers to suspend their nuclear tests,

Welcoming in addition the recent decision of the United States of America to implement a testing moratorium accompanied by a plan for achieving a multilateral, comprehensive ban on the testing of nuclear weapons,

Welcoming also the decision of the Russian Federation to extend its earlier announced nuclear-testing moratorium,

Convinced that an end to nuclear testing by all States in all environments for all time is an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation and to contribute, along with other concurrent efforts to reduce nuclear arms, to the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons,

Noting the concerns expressed about the environmental and health risks associated with underground nuclear testing, as brought out in the Expert Study on Questions Related to a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in CD/1167 of 14 August 1992, and, in this context, welcoming the statement of the Russian Federation, when announcing its nuclear-testing moratorium decision on 26 October 1991, which noted, inter alia, the environmental benefits and economic savings to be derived,

Convinced also that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion, at an early date, of a verifiable, comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty that will attract the adherence of all States,

Taking into account the undertakings by the original parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space

and under Water 1/ to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, and also noting the reiteration of this commitment in the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 2/

Noting with satisfaction the work being undertaken within the Conference on Disarmament by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, and, in this context, welcoming the results of the second technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data which will permit the system to be redesigned in the light of this experience,

Recalling that the Amendment Conference of States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

Expressing its disappointment that the Conference on Disarmament was unable to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear Test Ban", despite the improved political climate,

1. Reaffirms its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of priority which would constitute an essential step in order to prevent the qualitative improvement and development of nuclear weapons and their further proliferation, and which would contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament;

2. Urges, therefore, all States to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-test explosions for all time;

3. Urges:

(a) The nuclear-weapon States to agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to concluding a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

(b) Those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so to adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water;

4. Reaffirms the particular responsibilities of the Conference on Disarmament in the negotiation of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and, in this context, urges the re-establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban in 1993;

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

2/ Ibid., vol. 729, No. 10485.

5. Requests the Conference on Disarmament, in this context, to intensify its substantive work begun in 1990 on specific and interrelated test-ban issues, including structure and scope and verification and compliance, taking also into account all relevant proposals and future initiatives;

6. Urges the Conference on Disarmament:

(a) To take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Cooperative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the experience gained from the technical test concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data, and other relevant initiatives;

(b) To continue efforts to establish, with the widest possible participation, an international seismic monitoring network with a view to developing further a system for the effective monitoring and verification of compliance with a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty;

(c) To investigate other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including on-site inspections, satellite monitoring, and an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity;

7. Calls upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on progress made, including its recommendations on how the objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee on agenda item 1 entitled "Nuclear test ban" should be carried forward most effectively towards achieving a comprehensive test-ban treaty;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty".

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 53

AMENDMENT OF THE TREATY BANNING NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS IN THE ATMOSPHERE, IN OUTER SPACE AND UNDER WATER

Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela: draft resolution

Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/106 of 15 December 1989, 45/50 of 4 December 1990 and 46/28 of 6 December 1991,

Reiterating its conviction that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is the highest priority measure for the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and for the achievement of the objective of nuclear disarmament,

Recalling also the central role of the United Nations in the field of nuclear disarmament and in particular in the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions, as well as the persistent efforts of non-governmental organizations in the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty,

Conscious of the growing environmental concerns throughout the world and of the past and potential negative effects of nuclear testing on the environment,

Recalling its resolution 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, in which it noted with approval the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, 1/ signed on 5 August 1963, and requested the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament 2/ to continue with a sense of urgency its negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble to the Treaty,

Recalling also that more than one third of the parties to the Treaty requested the Depositary Governments to convene a conference to consider an amendment that would convert the Treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty,

Recalling further that a substantive session of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water was held in New York from 7 to 18 January 1991,

Reiterating its conviction that the Amendment Conference will facilitate the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Treaty and thus serve to strengthen it,

Noting with satisfaction the unilateral nuclear-test moratoria announced by several nuclear-weapon States,

Recalling its recommendation that arrangements be made to ensure that intensive efforts continue, under the auspices of the Amendment Conference, until a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty is achieved,

Recalling also the decision adopted by the Amendment Conference 3/ to the effect that, since further work needed to be undertaken on certain aspects of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, especially those with regard to verification of compliance and possible sanctions against non-compliance, the President of the Conference should conduct consultations with a view to achieving progress on those issues and to resuming the work of the Conference at an appropriate time,

Welcoming the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference,

1. Notes the ongoing consultations being conducted by the President of the Amendment Conference of the States Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and the special

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480, No. 6964.

2/ The Committee on Disarmament was redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984.

3/ PTBT/CONF/13/Rev.1., para. 26.

meeting of States parties of a brief duration to be held in New York in the second quarter of 1993 to review the developments on the issue of nuclear testing, with a view to examining the feasibility of resuming the work of the Amendment Conference later that year;

2. Calls upon all parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water to participate in, and to contribute to the success of, the Amendment Conference for the achievement of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban at an early date, as an indispensable measure towards implementation of their undertakings in the preamble to the Treaty;

3. Urges all States, especially those nuclear-weapon States which have not yet done so, to adhere to the Treaty;

4. Recommends that arrangements should be made to ensure the fullest possible participation of non-governmental organizations in the Amendment Conference;

5. Reiterates its conviction that, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, the nuclear-weapon States should suspend all nuclear-test explosions through an agreed moratorium or unilateral moratoria;

6. Stresses once again the importance of ensuring adequate coordination among the various negotiating forums dealing with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water".

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 62 (a)

WORLD DISARMAMENT CAMPAIGN

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine and Venezuela: draft resolution

World Disarmament Campaign

The General Assembly,

Recalling its decision taken in 1982 at its twelfth special session, the second special session devoted to disarmament, by which the World Disarmament Campaign was launched,

Recalling also its various resolutions on the subject, including resolution 46/37 A, of 6 December 1991,

Having examined the reports of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1992 on the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, and of 31 July 1992 on the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters relating to the implementation of the World Disarmament Campaign, as well as the Final Act of the Tenth United Nations Pledging Conference for the Campaign, held on 30 October 1992,

Noting with appreciation the contributions that Member States have already made to the Campaign,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1992 on the World Disarmament Campaign;

2. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts to make effective use of the resources available to him in disseminating as widely as possible information on arms limitation and disarmament to elected officials, the media,

non-governmental organizations, educational communities and research institutes, and in carrying out an active seminar and conference programme;

3. Notes with appreciation the contributions to the efforts of the Campaign by the United Nations information centres and the regional centres for disarmament;

4. Decides that the World Disarmament Campaign will be known hereafter as the "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme" and the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund as the "Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme";

5. Recommends that the Programme should further focus its efforts:

(a) To inform, to educate and to generate public understanding of the importance of and support for multilateral action, including by the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament, in the field of arms limitation and disarmament, in a factual, balanced and objective manner;

(b) To facilitate unimpeded access to and an exchange of information on ideas between the public sector and public interest groups and organizations, and to provide an independent source of balanced and factual information that takes into account a range of views to help further an informed debate on arms limitation, disarmament and security;

(c) To organize meetings to facilitate exchanges of views and information between governmental and non-governmental sectors and between governmental and other experts in order to facilitate the search for common ground;

6. Invites all Member States to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme;

7. Commends the Secretary-General for supporting the efforts of universities, other academic institutions and non-governmental organizations active in the educational field, in widening the world-wide availability of disarmament education, and invites him to continue to support and cooperate, without cost to the regular budget of the United Nations, with educational institutions and non-governmental organizations engaged in such efforts;

8. Decides that at its forty-eighth session there should be an Eleventh United Nations Pledging Conference for the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme, and expresses the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which have not yet announced any voluntary contributions will do so, bearing in mind the objectives of the Third Disarmament Decade and the need to ensure its success;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report covering both the implementation of the activities of the Programme by the United Nations system during 1993 and the activities of the Programme contemplated by the system for 1994;

10. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "United Nations Disarmament Information Programme".

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 142

CONSOLIDATION OF THE REGIME ESTABLISHED BY THE TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 it expressed the hope that the States of Latin America would take appropriate measures to conclude a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons in Latin America,

Recalling also that in the same resolution it voiced its confidence that, once such a treaty was concluded, all States, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States, would lend it their full cooperation for the effective realization of its peaceful aims,

Considering that in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965 it established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations between nuclear-weapon States and those that do not possess such weapons,

Recalling that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 1/ was opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967,

Recalling also that in its preamble the Treaty of Tlatelolco states that military denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling further that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the Treaty of Tlatelolco as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that the Treaty of Tlatelolco is open for signature to all the sovereign States of Latin America and the Caribbean and that it contains two additional protocols which are open for signature, respectively, to the States which de jure or de facto are internationally responsible for territories located within the zone of application of the Treaty and the nuclear-weapon States,

Bearing in mind also that, with the adherence in 1992 of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Treaty of Tlatelolco is in force for twenty-four sovereign States of the region,

Noting with satisfaction that the Government of France deposited its instrument of ratification of Additional Protocol I on 24 August 1992, thus giving full force to that Protocol,

Recalling that since 1974 Additional Protocol II has been in force for the five nuclear-weapon States,

Mindful that international conditions are more propitious for the consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco,

Noting with satisfaction the holding of the fourth meeting of the signatories of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the seventh special session of the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, on 26 August 1992 at Mexico City,

Welcoming the adoption on that occasion of resolution 290 (VII), in which the General Conference approved and opened for signature a set of amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco with the aim of enabling the full entry into force of this instrument,

Noting that the Government of Cuba has declared that, in pursuit of regional unity, it would be ready to sign the Treaty of Tlatelolco once all the States of the region have assumed the Treaty's undertakings,

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1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

1. Welcomes the concrete steps taken by several countries this year, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by that Treaty, including the adoption by acclamation on 26 August 1992 of the amendments to that Treaty;

2. Welcomes in particular the ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty of Tlatelolco by France, thus giving full force to the Treaty's additional protocols;

3. Notes with satisfaction the declaration of the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile 2/ to the effect that as soon as the three countries have completed the procedures for ratifying the text of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, as amended, they will waive all the requirements set forth in paragraph 1 of article 28 of the Treaty that still remain to be met;

4. Urges all Latin American and Caribbean States to take speedily the necessary measures to attain the full entry into force of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and, in particular, the States in respect of which the Treaty is open for signature and ratification immediately to carry out the corresponding formalities so that they may become parties to that international instrument, thus contributing to the consolidation of the regime established by that Treaty;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)".

2/ A/47/461, annex.

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Agenda item 62 (c)

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: NUCLEAR-ARMS FREEZE

Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Mexico and Myanmar: draft resolution

Nuclear-arms freeze

General Assembly,

Recalling that, in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, 1/ the first special session devoted to disarmament, adopted in 1978 and unanimously and categorically reaffirmed in 1982 during the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, 2/ the second special session devoted to disarmament, the Assembly expressed deep concern over the threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

Welcoming the new trends that have led to an improvement in the international security environment,

Welcoming also the announcements of the significant measures, including unilateral steps, by the Russian Federation and the United States of America, which could signal the cessation and reversal of the nuclear-arms race,

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1/ Resolution S-10/2.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Special Session, Annexes, agenda items 9 to 13, document A/S-12/32.

Welcoming further the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on 31 July 1991, and the signing of a protocol to this Treaty in which Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the United States of America have undertaken to give effect to the Treaty,

Welcoming the Joint Understanding of 17 June 1992 between the Russian Federation and the United States of America on further reductions in their strategic offensive arms, and expressing the hope that it will be followed by an agreement at an early date in this regard,

Welcoming in addition the moratoria on nuclear-weapon tests currently observed by France, the Russian Federation and the United States of America,

Convinced of the urgency of further negotiations for the substantial reduction and qualitative limitation of existing nuclear arms,

Considering that a nuclear-arms freeze, while not an end in itself, would constitute an effective step to prevent the qualitative improvement of existing nuclear weaponry during the period when the negotiations take place, and that it would at the same time reinforce the favourable environment for the conduct of negotiations to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons,

Convinced also that the undertakings derived from the freeze can be effectively verified,

Welcoming the unilateral steps taken by the nuclear-weapon States for the cessation of the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and for the shutting down of reactors producing weapons-grade plutonium,

Noting with concern that all nuclear-weapon States have not so far taken any collective action in response to the call made in the relevant resolutions on the question of a nuclear-arms freeze,

Convinced further that the current international situation is most conducive to nuclear disarmament,

1. Urges the Russian Federation and the United States of America, as the two major nuclear-weapon States, to reach agreement on an immediate nuclear-arms freeze, which would, inter alia, provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any production of nuclear weapons and a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to agree, through a joint declaration, to a comprehensive nuclear-arms freeze, whose structure and scope would be the following:

(a) It would embrace:

(i) A comprehensive test ban on nuclear weapons and on their delivery vehicles;

(ii) The complete cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iii) A ban on all further deployment of nuclear weapons and of their delivery vehicles;

(iv) The complete cessation of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

(b) It would be subject to appropriate and effective measures and procedures of verification;

3. Requests once again the nuclear-weapon States to submit a joint report, or separate reports, to the General Assembly, prior to the opening of its forty-eighth session, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Nuclear-arms freeze".

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30 October 1992

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FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 52

VERIFICATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF VERIFICATION

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain and Sweden:

draft resolution

Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986, 42/42 F of 30 November 1987, 43/81 B of 7 December 1988 and 45/65 of 4 December 1990,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

Stressing that the issue of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is a matter of concern to all nations,

Recognizing that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements,

Affirming its continued support for the sixteen principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission, 1/

Noting that recent developments in international relations have underscored the continuing importance of effective verification of existing and future arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and that some of these developments have significant effects on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification which require careful and ongoing examination,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 2/ pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992, containing his analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient, within the framework and provisions of the Charter, the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building,

Taking note also of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted on 27 September 1991, 3/ and the activities of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on verification,

Recalling that in resolution 45/65, it requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat to implement the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the report of the Group of Qualified Governmental Experts to Undertake a Study on the role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification, 4/

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on actions to implement the recommendations of the in-depth study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification; 5/

2. Encourages Member States to continue to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the study and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate;

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. I, of the quoted text).

2/ A/47/277.

3/ BWC/CONF.III/23.

4/ A/45/372 and Corr.1.

5/ A/47/405.

3. Requests the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification and in view of significant developments in international relations since that study, to seek the views of Member States on:

(a) Additional actions that might be taken to implement the recommendations contained in the study;

(b) How the verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements can facilitate United Nations activities with respect to preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building;

(c) Additional actions with respect to the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, including further studies by the United Nations on this subject;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification".

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6 November 1992

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Forty-seventh session
FIRST COMMITTEE
Agenda item 52

VERIFICATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE FIELD OF VERIFICATION

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain and Sweden: revised draft resolution

Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 40/152 O of 16 December 1985, 41/86 Q of 4 December 1986, 42/42 F of 30 November 1987, 43/81 B of 7 December 1988 and 45/65 of 4 December 1990,

Noting that the critical importance of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is universally recognized,

Stressing that the issue of verification of and compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements is a matter of concern to all nations,

Recognizing that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements,

Affirming its continued support for the sixteen principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission, 1/

Noting that recent developments in international relations have underscored the continuing importance of effective verification of existing and future arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and that some of these developments have significant effects on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification which require careful and ongoing examination,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 2/ pursuant to the statement adopted by the Summit Meeting of the Security Council on 31 January 1992, containing his analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient within the framework and provisions of the Charter, the Capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building,

Taking note also of the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, adopted on 27 September 1991, 3/ and the activities of the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts on verification,

Welcoming the conclusion of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, 4/ which contains an unprecedented regime of verification,

Recalling that in resolution 45/65, it requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on actions taken by Member States and by the United Nations Secretariat to implement the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the report of the Group of Qualified Governmental Experts to Undertake a Study on the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification, 5/

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/S-15/3), para. 60 (para. 6, sect. I of the quoted text).

2/ A/47/277.

3/ BWC/CONF.III/23.

4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27 (A/47/27), appendix I.

5/ A/45/372 and Corr.1.

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on actions to implement the recommendations of the in-depth study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification; 6/

2. Encourages Member States to continue to give active consideration to the recommendations contained in the concluding chapter of the study and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation where appropriate;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, as a follow-up to the study on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification and in view of significant developments in international relations since that study, to seek the views of Member States on:

(a) Additional actions that might be taken to implement the recommendations contained in the study;

(b) How the verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements can facilitate United Nations activities with respect to preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building;

(c) Additional actions with respect to the role of the United Nations in the field of verification, including further studies by the United Nations on this subject;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification".

6/ A/47/405.